TERMS: THE POST IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE,

Advertisements will be charged \$1 per square effz times, or less, for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year. 250 Persons sending advertisements must mark the number of times they desire them inserted, or they will be continued until forbid and

Obitancy notices over 19 lines, charged at the regular advertising rates. advertising rates.
All communications intended to promote the private and or interests of Corporations, Societies, Schools or tedividuals, will be charged as advertisements.

Job Work, such as Pamphlets, Minutes, Circulars, Oards, Blanks, Handbills, &c., will be executed in good

Oards, Blanks, Handbills, ac., win be style, and on reasonable terms.
Allietters addressed to the Proprietor, post paid will be promptly attended to.
Persons at a distance sending us the names of four Persons at a distance sending us the names of four tendence and the copy gratis.

solvent subscribers, will be entitled to a fith copy grains. No communication inserted unless accompanied by the name of the author.

Office on Main street, next door to the old Jacksan Hotel.

THE POST.

ATHENS, FRIDAY, DEC. 25, 1857. NOTES OF THE BANKS OF TENNESSEE. Received by the State, Union and Planters' Bunks Tennessee, at Nashville.

By the P4	anters' Bank,
Bank of Tennessee, Union Bank, Planters' Bank, Merchanis' Bank, Farmers' Bank, Bank of Paris, Bank of Commerce, Bank of the Union, Buthe Bank of Tennes	Bank of Memphis, Northern Bank of Tenn Bank of America, Citizens' Bank, Bank of Chattanooga, Bank of Middle Tenn. Commercial Bank, Southern Bank.
Bank of Tennessee, Planters' Bank, Union Bank, Bank of America, Bank of Chattanooga, Bank of Commerce, Rank of Memphis, Rank of Paris, Bank of Paris, Bank of Paris, Bank of the Union, Ruck's Bank, Frehamer, Frehamer,	Bank of Middle Tenn. Citizens' Bank, City Bank, Farrsers' Bank, Merchants' Bank, Northern Bank, Southern Bank, Traders' Bank, Kentucky Banks, New Orleans Banks.

WASHINGTON CITY AFFAIRS .- Dec. 16 .-It is rumored in public circles to-day that Governor R. J. Walker has tendered his resign nation of the office of Governor of Kansas to the President. The truth or falsity of the rumor will develope itself in a day or two.

The Demogratic caucus of the Senate has nominated Wm. A. Harris, Esq., the editor and publisher of the Washington Union, as the Democratic candidate for Printer to the was in about 40 days-planting the 10th of

The standing committees in the Senate were selected to-day. The Representative branch of Congress

met this morning in the new hall. The pro ceedings were unimportant. The reporters for the press are very mucl

annoyed at the limited accommodations afforded them in the new hall. It is asserted here that in-tructions have

been sent to all southern ports to prevent the departure of supplies to General Walker in Nicaragua. It is also stated that the steamship Fashion will be libelled for a violation of neutrality laws, on the return of that ing sufficient maturity for harvesting. But I steamer to Mobile.

To-morrow the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of Va., will introduce a bill in the Senate thorizing the issue of Treasury notes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- Senator Gwin in troduced a bill authorising a territorial government in Arizona; also a bill providing for the construction of a Pacific railway. Senator Hunter introduced a bill authoriz-

ing the issue of twenty million dollars in treasury notes.

The House adjourned in respect to th memory of the Hon, Wm. Montgomery of

Pennsylvania. Hon. M. B. Lamar has been confirmed as minister to Central America.

Vice President John C. Breckinridge has arrived. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18th .- A letter from Governor R. J. Walker appeared in the Wash-

ington papers this morning. It is addressed to Lewis Cass, Secretary of State. The letter is mostly an elaboration of the Message of Mr. Secretary Stanton convening

the Legislature of Kansas. Governor Walker states that he accepted the office of Governor of Kansas upon the express condition that the Constitution which would be framed by the people of that Territory for their admission as a State into the Union, should be submitted for ratification or rejection, to the votes of the bona fide resident settlers of Kansas. He repeated these

by the Cabinet. The tone of the letter is mild and argumentative, and contains no reflections against | would give a yield of 544 gallons per acre. the Administration.

views in his Inaugural Address to the people

of that Territory; and no objection was made

A DAY'S WORK AT A SLAUGHTER-HOUSE. -Yesterday there was killed at the "Cincinnati Slaughter-house," on Deer creek, 2087 heavy Kentucky hogs, probably the greatest number of pounds of dressed hogs ever hung up by one house in a single day. The slaughtering was done on one bench, commencing at 7 o'clock in the morning and closing at a quarter past four. This is an average of two hundred and twenty-six hogs per hour, or nearly four per minute! The want of room to hang more hogs compelled the suspension of work at an early hour, or two hundred more would have been killed.

A SAMPSON IN SHACKLES .- The Monroe (Wis.) Press says, they have a prisoner in the Green County jail, by the name of Sam Witham, who has been amusing himself and astonishing the jailor, with his feats of strength. Unaided by a single instrument, he broke a set of the strongest patent handcuffs, rent the shackles from his feet, tore off several locks from the door of his cell, broke a larger iron door which served as an additional fastening, and passing out into the hall of the jail, exercised himself in the satisfactory mysteries of a pigeon wing! A night or two since he concluded to give another entertainment, which consisted of breaking two of the iron bars of the grates of his cell door, the last few years." but his performance being unsersonably checked by the entrance of his keeper, he retired from the scene in evident confusion.

EXPERIMENTS WITH CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

CANE.

KINGSTON Tenn. Dec. 16, 1857.

ESTIMATES OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NOTE-BOOK OF A COUNTRY LAWYER.

ING YEAR.

KINGSTON, Tenn., Dec. 16, 1857. Editor Post:-I presume that you have by this time concluded, either that I have no experience in the culture and manufacture of the 'Chinese Sugar Cane," or that I am not very exact in keeping my promise. I have delayed my promised report in or der to embrace the yield of seed.

I had one lot of about one acre, which I planted quite early, for the season, but had the seed covered too deep, in consequence of which, it was a very bad stand-not more than one fourth as thick as it ought to have been. For that reason I allowed all the suckers to grow, which caused the disadvantage Indian Department of unevenness in ripening.

As to the yield of Syrup, I can only make s comparative estimate with this lot; especially so, as the mill was not well constructed, and operated rather badly.

One half of my sere lot yielded about for ty gallone; which, according to my estimate, was equivalent to one eighth of an acre, well standing cane, making a yield of \$20 gallons per acre. Had the mill been well constructed. I am satisfied the vield would have been increased one tenth-making at the rate of 400 gallons per sere.

The lot was laid off in rows 5 feet apart, and drilled so as to have had a stalk of cane to each 4 inches; but instead of this, it would not average, of original stalks, one to two feet. From two to four suckers, however, shot forth frem each stalk, making the stand proportionally about as above stated. In addition, I planted a small square in

my garden for the purpose of making some special experiments. One half of this I put in drills 14 inches apart; the other 2 feet .-This I drilled very thick-the cane standing on an average one to two inches apart. The ground was very strong, and to my surprise the cane reached a height of 10 to 12 feet -In the narrow drills, the cane was 4 inch diameter; in the wider drills, about 4 inch. I cultivated it with great care until it became so thick as to need no further culture, which April. I divided the lot in two parcels-one for hay and the other for syrup and sugar .-For hay, I harvested when the grain reached the soft dough state, which I think is the proper time, as the saccharine matter is then present, and the cane soft. Now, for the yield, I measured 80 square feet, from which I cut 138 lbs of green hay. This, according to my figures, is at the rate of 374 tons per acre. A second growth immediately sprang from the old roots-3 to 4 suckers from each stalk-which in 36 days reached the heighth of 8 feet-the stalks averaging from \$ to 4 inch in diameter. This crop, however, was overtaken by the frost before reacham satisfied it would have weighed so much or more than the first crop; and with an early spring and a reasonably late fall, two The hay is eaten greedily by horses and cattle, and even by hogs. I fed mine to my milch cows, and am fully satisfied that it is preferable to elever or timothy. It is very easily cured-may be stowed away as cut

ment I made successfully. Let it then be granted that two crops are grown per annum; which, at the above figure, would give 75 tons green hay per acre. Estimating that it loses # in curing (which, from my experiment, is an ample estimate) gives 25 tons dry hay per acre. This at \$10 per ton gives \$250-at \$18, \$375. But let us turn to the other part of the lot. This I let grow until late in the fall-standing near two months after the grain was fully matured .-From 175 square yards I gathered 4 bushels of clean seed; which is at the rate of 1104 bushels per acre. The cane I manufactured into syrup of fine quality, and sugar too .-When I say sugar, I mean sugar-a specimen of which I send you, and which you may rely upon as the genuine article. On inspecting it, bear in mind that it is the result of a first experiment, made, not so much to determine the quality, as the fact of its crystalizable properties; and although it will compare, I think, with Orleans sugar vet it can be manufactured, I believe, of superior quality. Of my small lot I measured off 200 square feet, and the cane cut therefrom, passing through an imperfect mill, yielded about 13 gallons of juice-the juice yielded a little more than 2; gallons of syrup of good thickness. This I have made quite a number of experiments in manufacturing, an account of which I have not space now to give. I fear I have already been too tedious; but will take pleasure in giving them at another time.

without danger of moulding; which experi-

As a matter of course, the results of my experiments, last recited, would not apply in a regular field crop as the same care in culture would not likely be taken, but the figures may be closely approximated. N. A. PATTERSON. Respectfully, &c.

The New York Evening Post, of Sat

irday last, says:-"It is known in financial circles that the sum of three hundred thousand dollors, sent to a banking firm of this city by the Trea surer of Alabama, to pay the State debt, due last January, was by them misapplied. This breach of trust should be an example to other States not to place their funds in the hands of unreliable parties for the trival consideration of obtaining the interest on the amount for a short time. The knowledge of perfect security, even if no interest accrues, is cer tainly a more important end.'

RESUMING WORK .- Manufactories at the eastward are said to be steadily, one after another, resuming operations, despite the hardness of the times. Manufacturers urge that "there never was a period in which the prospect for the successful establishment of home industry was so great as at present, in as much as British competition is, in a great measure, prostrated by over-trading during

One hundred millions of gold annually cross the Isthmus of Panama,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 23, 1857. Siz-Agreeably to the joint resolution of ongress of the 7th January 1846, I have the or to transmit for the information of the House of Representatives, printed estimates of the appropriations proposed to be made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, viz:

Foreign intercourse and miscellaneous, including the expenses of collecting the revenue from sales public lands, public meetings and expenses of courts \$9,090,603 92 To supply deficiencies in the revenue of the General Post

3,654,900 00 769,500 00 Pensions 1,437,104 49 Army proper, &c., including 4,076,619 49 miscellaneous objects Military Academy 3,485,113 00 Portifications, ordinance, &c. Naval estimates Steam mail service

\$50,312,943 13 To the estimates are added statements showing, first-Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, made by former acts of Congress, of a specific and definite character, as follows: Miscellaneous including expenses of collecting revenue from Customs \$4,809,810 14 Compensation to General Post

Office for mail service Arming and equipping militia Civilization of Indians 700,000 00 200,000 00 10,000 00 1,445,314 35 Interest on public debt

\$7,165,224 49 Second—Existing appropriations not required for the service of the present fiscal year, and which may be applied to the service of the year ending June 30, 1859, as follows: CIVIL LIST. Foreign intercourse and miscel-

\$7,350,616 48 laneous Interior Department—Pensions 1,341,570 98 and Indian War Department Navy Department 4,294,479 93 14,586,588 35

874,064,755 97 Grand total There is also a statement of the several appropriations which may be carried to the sup dies fund, amounting to \$566,031 26. I am, very respectfully, your ob't, serv't, Howell Cobb, See'y of the Treas.

LATE FROM SALT LAKE CITY .- The great Southern Mail had arrived at San Diego in 27 days from San Antonio.

The Mormons are certainly earnestly pre paring for war, and we should not be surprised if, ere this, the troops under Colonel Johnson had come in deadly conflict with

Mr. John Aiken makes a sworn statement from which we extract the following: "We learned from Dr. Dunion, surgeon t

Brigham Young's Army, that they had taken a vote at Salt Lake City, that if the United States Army forced its way into Utah, that they themselves would burn their city, towns, forts, &c., and lay every habitation in as crops/can, certainly, be successfully grown. that they had already picked out secret places in the mountains, to "cache" their provisions. and make their future abode with the Indiana The Doctor stated that arrangements were already entered into that provided the army should enter the settlements that every city, town, and village in the State of California Missouri, and Iowa, should be burned imme diately-that they had men to do this who were not known to be Mormons! And that they would cut off all the emigrant trains, army stores, provisions, stock, &c.; that no man, woman or child should hereafter cross the Plains without being scalped! That they depended upon and expected the Indians to perform this infernal and cowardly part of

their designs.

We arrived at the city in the afternoon of the same day. Here I found all that I had heard stated by the soldiers, on their way out to the various stations assigned them, confirmed by the repetition of the same by the people of the city. I found here, amongst he people of the city, the most hostile feel ing and bitter sentiments that the heart of man could possibly conceive. I was cautioned to be very cautious in my remarks, and say nothing against the Mormons, by a friend from Yankee land, who had to exercise the utmost discretion in all he said or done .-Here I learned that it was necessary for me to get a passport from the War Department of Young's army, to secure my safety through the settlements, which I did, and found it very dangerous to me on my way through the

A GEORGIA SUPERINTENDENT .- Mr. Wadley, for many years the efficient Superintendent of the Central Railroad was induced to resign his official control of that Road and ake charge of a Road in Louisiana. Mr. McTvere, editor of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, in a recent letter from Brandon, Mississippi, thus notices the operations of Mr. Wadley on the Road-which he now superintends:

"Along the N. O. & G. N. railroad the talk was about the new Superintendent, Mr. Wadley, who has just been put on. He is a Naleon in his way. The Company have long been trying to draw him from Georgia; they give him a salary of \$12,000 per annum, and put all things under him. Wadley brought up to a dividend point one or two railroads in Georgia, and he is expected to do the same here in a year or so. Before he had been in office a fortnight he brought down the list of employees, hands, and hangers-on, from 450 to 180, and has the work done better. I am told that if he stops at the present retrench-ment, he will, even at his high salary, save the company \$40,000 a year. Every man along the route trembles in his shoes; his head may go next. But Wadley will not stop there, I opine. Besides setting adrift : host of parasites and placemen, who eat up the profits of such institutions and are in each other's way, he will improve time, promptness, and safety in transportation, and that will improve business."

TRUE WEALTH .- "All is not gold that glitters;" there is something brighter, worthier, and more likely to last. Pope says: Riches, like insects while concealed they lie, Wait but for wings, and in their season fly; To whom can riches give repute and trust, Content or pleasure, but the good and just! Judges and senates have been bought for gold, Esteem and love were never to be sold.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 14 .- The sales of Cotton to-day comprised 650 bales, at 10a10 e per lb. Good Middling is worth 10c per lb.-The market is irregular.

Churchianity.- A capital good word which often mistakes itself for Christianity, and thus it came. Dr. Parr had preached two sermons at Birmingham, (1789) for the benefit of the charity schools there, in which he earnestly recommended to the audience two admirable sermons, which their townsman. Dr. Priestly, had written and published .-The commendation gave great offence, for the name of Dr. P , who was a bold Dissenter, was poison to the orthodox ears of many of the congregation. One of them met Dr. Parr in the vestry, immediately after the sermon, and ventured to expostulate with him, and to represent to him that the sermons recommended might be admirable and good Christian doctrine, but that the author was an enemy to the church, and therefore ought never to be mentioned within its sacred precints. Parr heard him out, and then calmly replied: "Sir, you are the best vindicator of churchianity I ever knew."

Religosity.-Another good word, and gernane to the former, found in Southey's Doctor," an admirable book for reading aloud, and but few chapters at a time. "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old his feet will not depart from it." Generally speaking it will be found so; but is there any other rule to which there re so many exceptions?

"Ask the serious Christian, as he calls himself, or the professor, (another and more fitting appellation which the Christian Pharisees have chosen for themselves;) ask him whether he has found it hold good! Whether his son, when they attained to years of discretion, (which are the most indiscreet years of human life,) have profited as he has expected by the long extemporaneous prayers to which they listen night and morning, the sad Sabbatha which they were compelled to observe, and the soporific sermons which closed the domestic religiosity of those melancholy days."

This was enough for my note-book, to fasten down the specimen word which so well denotes the overt formalities of religion, practised as a habit, without mind or heart; but let me turn to the book and give the remainder of the paragraph. "Ask him if this discipline has prevented them from running headlong into the follies and vices of the agu! from being bird-limed by dissipation, or caught in the spider-web of sophistry and unbelief? 'It is no doubt a true observation,' says Bishop Patrick, that the ready way to make the minds of youth grow awry is to ace them too hard, by denying them their just freedom."

"OLD BULLION" ON DEMOCRACY .- "Old Bulsmall notes. If his authority is good on currency, it may be equally sound on Democraey. The following is the conclusion of a letter recently addressed by Mr. Benten to George Robertson, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Kentucky:

"It is a long time since we saw each other; and what is called politics have sadly run down since that time, and especially in the last Presidential term, presenting but little for the attraction of any man who has nothing but the public good in view; but here is question of a new kind, national and elevated, on which all who are for the Constitution as our fathers made it, and as they administered it in their day and generation, and as the next generation administered it, (and that without distinction of party or default of a man,) may come together and stand, For one, I can give no political aid or comfort to any man or party, in any future election, who shall uphold the opinion of the Supreme Court in declaring the nullity of the Missouri Compromise; and is decreeing the self-extension of the Constitution to Territories, carrying slavery with it, and preventing Congress and the people of the Territory from saying ven or nay to its introduction or repulsion.

I am now well recovered, and working as usual, and expect to finish the Abridgment next summer, and then to add another volume to the two of the Thirty Years' View, bringing it down to 1860, if I live that long: at all events to the time of the Pierce Ad ministration, if we must call by his name an Administration in which he was inoperative, and in which nullifiers, disunionists, and renegades used his name and his power for their own audacious and criminal purposes. Respectfully, THOMAS H. BENTON.

THE LATE GEN. HAMILTON,-In an interesting biographical and obituary notice of the late Gen. James Hamilton, of South Carolina, published in the National Intelligencer, we see it stated that his religious creed (though educated in and professing the doctrines of the Protestant Episcopal Church) partook greatly of the tenets of Swedenborg, at least so far as to believe that 'friends who are dead, are angels sent on errands full of love.' He was a firm believer in the recognition and association of friends in a future state, and ever expressed the conviction, as one of his highest hopes of immortality, that he would be in everlasting communion with his most cherished friend, Calhoun; for there had ever been, from the perfect purity and morality of their lives, the deepest sympathy between these two great souls."-They had been like the most deeply attached brothers in life, and now they are united in

The New York Journal of Commerce perpetrates the following epigram for the times. It is full of every sort of point, except perhaps epigrammatic point;

A little stealing is a dangerous part, But stealing largely is a noble art; Tis mean to rob a hen-roost of a hen, But stealing millions make us gentleme

James B. Second, Assistant Postmaster at Newburg, Canada, found guilty of stealing \$20 from a registered letter, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The constitutional powers of Europe are said to be about to adopt measures to check the large emigration to America.

THE WESTERN TERRRITORIES. A whole brood of inciprent States, on the Western frontier, are approaching maturity; and several will be clamorous during the present session of Congress for admission into the Union. The noise of preparation is heard where the surf of the Pacific breaks on the shore, and nothing but the watery wastes there interposed, can finally and effectually check the westward course of empire. Should Kansas, Oregon, and Minnesota secure admission this winter, the number of States in the Confederacy will be increased to thirty-four, and more than five hundred thousand square miles of territory be added to that now embraced in the Union, or an area equal to eleven States like New York, or sixty-nine like Massachusetts. When these shall be followed by territories already existing (comprising 1,300,000 square miles,) and by such as may be formed from divisions of California and Texas, forty five stars will emblazon the flag of the great American republic.

The superficial area of the new Territorie

is thus represented:	
at the second paragraph of the second	Square miles.
Kansas Territory,	185,000
Minnesota,	141,000
Oregon,	227,000
Washington,	115,000
Utah,	187,000
New Mexico.	210,000
Nebraska,	528;000
Mesailla.	78,000
Indian,	187,000
a map of some of the last one	1 000 000

As to the extent of Dacotah Territory, we lo not know that any definite calculation has been formed. Of Kansas we have already heard too much. To Minnesota belongs the honor of giving birth to the Great "Father of Waters," which hes its rise in the beautiful Itasea lake. The Territory is mostly an elevated table-land, fertile and well watered. The financial revulsion now experienced, will omewhat retard the development of its re-

THE ELEVENTE HOUR .- There is a class

of people who are always late. They are inevitably late to the ears, and they invaribly have to jump for it if they are going upon a steam jaunt. Everything with these people is put off until the last moment and then, if the plank is removed, they stand a capital chance of jumping overboard in attempting to leap upon the deck after the paddle-wheels have commenced revolving. If the boat started an hour later, it would be all the same to them, for they would be just as inevitably behind time, and come up or down a little too late to take things cool and comfortable, These late people have to stir their stumps or be left behind when they have steamboats or railroad cars to deal with; but they are the no recourse in the way of tapping a big bell but a moment for deliberation, and after a duet less been in use if ow many has it lion" has been quoted extensively by our or blowing upon a steam whistle to harry up hasty scrutiny the pioneer, inclining to the killed? crastinating man will derange the best laid time, and he wasts hours for others in his disregard for minutes.

THE STRUCHNINE BRAND .- The dreadful murder of a patient in the New York Hospital, by another who was suffering from delirium tremens, calls to mind the assertion made so frequently of late, that at the present day this mental disease is rapidly assuming a far more incurable form than it ever had at any time, and that the proportion of deaths among the cases is incredibly greater than of old. The cause of this is of course the adulterations now practiced on almost every variety of intoxicating liquor, some of them being, in fact, of a deadly nature, whenever disease is once induced by excess in them. Between the increasing tendency to servous complaints and strychnine, to say nothing of a great variety of other "curious condiments," a man runs almost as much a risk now a-days in drinking liquor, when not positive as to the purity of its origin, as did the knight in the old fairy legend, when the goblin king gave him his choice between the two goblets of Death and Happiness, without any hint as to which was which. "Drink," said the king to the stranger knight, "Drink while the goblets are foaming bright. Taste the one and thou shalt be

Blest by the spirits of land and sea; But drink of the other and thou art then, Accursed by spirits and scorned of men. And really a small course of fighting bran-

dy, warranted to strike at one hundred yards, s quite enough now-a-days, to produce effects very much like those of the "second goblet," compared with which the "wine of Borgia" would be a delicious beverage. As we have said before, if you must liquor be careful whom you liquor of, NUMBO JUMBO.

Rise, Jupiter, with emerald hair. And wake the snakes of Thesaaly ; Who does not know that paneakes are Devoured subjectively-and why! Wise rages, of the olden time,

But ahl a fip is not a dime, And for mixed snifters can't be took. Go, lovers of the sacred Styx, And grind your laughter into tears : While plaintive melody of bricks

With introverted vision look ;

Floats through the silence of the years Ye cannot count me as I run; I play with stars at pitch and toss; I am the uncle of the sun, Half alligator and half hoss.

But shadowed by the abon rose That shakes its petals from the sky, Comes Morpheus, walking on his toes, And knocks creation into pi.

The report of the Secretary of the terior says that upwards of sixty-one milons of dollars inpensions have been paid out on account of Revelutionary services. The entire quantity of land donated for military services is sirty millions of acres.

TORY.

Where is the West? Like the indefinable horizon, it is continually retreating. We thought it was but a short way off, and now it is beyond the Mississippi, and far away on the shores of the Pacific. The islands of the be our West!

To those of our readers who are new to this region we would say that Ohio and Kentucky were, only a short generation since, the West: then Indiana and Illinois were the Far West! It was in these days in the Valley of the Ohio, that Judge Hall laid the scene of a very interesting volume called "The Romance of Western History." Like all his works, it is elegantly written, smooth and pleasant; but to those whose reminiscences lie back among the Pioneers, or who in their boyhood associated with them, this Romance (albeit less romance than fact.) has a peculiar zest. It brings up, like a true picture taken in other days, the dress, attitude, and appearance of the old race, who once lived here and struggled through the semi-barbaric period of civilization. It is only by such pictures that we can have any knowledge of them, for they can never return.

Let us quote a paragraph or two from this Romance of History that we may catch a sidelong glance at the old Pioneer. Judge Hall relates a story of (as he understood it) Muldrow who gave name to Muldrow, still in Kentucky. This man who was one of the earliest pioneers, had a cabin in one of the rugged acclivities of the hill or mountain named from him. He had been there a year or two, and was searching for game, when he saw a small dog running in his track, and supposed an Indian was near. In a few minutes the owner of the dog came stepping cautiously along, glancing jealously around and making signals to his dog. The owner of him halted in front of the hunter, and full exposed to view. He was a tall, athletic man, completely armed with rifle, tomahawk, and knife, but whether he was a white man or Indian could not be determined, either by complexion or dress. "He wore a hunting shirt and leggins of

dressed deer skin, and a hat from which the

rim was entirely torn away and the crown elongated into the shape of a sugar loaf .-The face, feet and hands, which were exposed, were of the tawny hue of the savage, but exposure could not be ascertained even by the keen eye of the hunter, and the features were so disguised by dirt and gunpowder that their expression afforded no clue by which bane of the existence of punctual persons the question could be decided whether the with whom they have dealings, and who have individual was a friend or a foe. There was tionsly drew up his rifle, and took a deliberplans of hundreds, by failing to come up to ate aim; but the bear possibility that he might countrymen induced him to pause. Again he his opponent with his rifle half raised towards his face, and his finger on the trigger, looked eagerly around. Both stood motionless and silent; one searching for the object of his pursuit, the other in readiness to fire. At ength the hunter, having resolved to delay no longer, cocked his rifle-the "tick" reached the scute ear of his opponent, who instantly sprung behind a tree; the hunter imitated his example, and they were now fairly opposed, each covered by a tree, from behind which he endeavored to get a shot at his adversary, without exposing his own person,-And now a series of stratagems ensued, each seeking to draw the fire of the other, until the stranger, becoming weary of suspense, called out, 'Why don't you shoot, you eternal cowardly varment! 'Shoot yourself, you bloody red-skin, retorted the other. 'No more a red-skin than yourself.' 'Are you a white man?' 'To be sure, I am; are you!' 'Yes, no mistake in me.' Whereupon, each being deceived, they threw down their guns, rushed together with open arms and took a hearty hug. The hunter now learned that the stran-ger had been settled with his family about ten miles from him for several months past, In all there were about 20 notes, and every hug. The hunter now learned that the stranand they had often roamed over the same hunting grounds, each supposing himself the sole inhabitant of that region. On the folowing day the hunter saddled his horse, and, taking up his good wife behind him, carried her down to make a call upon her new neighbor, who doubtless received the visit with far more sincere joy than usually attends such Such was the solitary and the dangerous

life of the pioneers. We will add one incident related of a woman; and as the same thing in substance was told us by men con-temporaneous with this heroic woman, we wagon, on the back Calais route, from Bedbelieve it to be true : "The females, too, had, their exits and their

with the intention of murdering its inmates. With their usual caution, one of their numdiscovered the only persons within to be a and very audacious." woman, two or three children, and a negro man, rushed in by himself and seized the negro. The woman caught up an axe and, with a single blow, laid the savage warrior dead at her feet while the children closed the door. and with ready sagacity employed themselves in fastening it. The rest of the Indiana came up and attempted to force an entrance, but the negro and the children kept the door closed and the intrepid mother having no effective weapon picked up a gun barrel tween the logs. The Indiana, deceived by was the reply.

THE ROMANCE OF WESTERN HIS- the appearance of a gun and daunted by the death of their companion, retired."

This was a heroic woman, and of such, and in just such a period, were the ancient Spartans.

In conclusion, we desire to add our contribution to what a discriminating public has Ocean, and then the Old World, East, will already given of praise to the labors of Judge Hall. He was one of the earliest to make Western literature respectable, and prove that letters were not unfamiliar to the people of the West.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD. The Huntsville Independent of the 12th inst., says great damage was done to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad by the recent flood. Six miles East of Huntsvile the track gave way, and the locomotive turned over. The tressel-works on Indian, Limestone, and Hurricane creeks, were washed away. Near Glendale, a bridge gave way, killing a firenan, named Petman, and injuring, perhaps, fatally, the Engineer. A similar accident occurred near Corinth, killing the Engineer. and injuring a fireman. Other damage to the road had been heard of, but their extent was unknown.

CASUALITIES AND DEATH .- We regret to hear that Col. Teener, Deputy Sheriff of this county, when returning from Nashville on Tuesday, was thrown from the Cars and instantly killed. The catastrophe occured within a short distance of the place where happened the collision the day before, where so many were seriously if not fatally injured, and the engines knocked into fragments.—The fated train upon which Col. Teener was a passenger at the time of the calamity, was running backward and ran over a cow, which knocked the hindmost cars off the track, shivering them to pieces. A lady from Va., we learn was also seriously injured. Mr. Teener leaves a large family to mourn his sudden and melancholy death.—Chattanooga Advertiser.

Mr. J. Milton Clapp, one of the ediors of the Charleston Mercury, died in that city on Wednesday afternoon last. He had been connected with that establishment for about twenty years, and died very suddenly from an attack of appoplexy. He was highly esteemed for his personal worth, and greatly admired for his talents as a writer and edi-

A petition for divorce has been filed in the Sixth District Court of Alabama, on the ground of the marriage having taken place while the petitioner was intoxicated. whether the color was natural or the effect of "without his knowledge, procurement or consent."

Dr. Chilson of New York, has analyzed the water supplied to Church and Wash. ington streets, Norwich, by an aqueduct. and finds that it contains four grains of lead

Ex-Marshall Wynkoop was killed at Tamsqua, Pa., while gunning, by the accibe pointing his weapon at the bosom of a dental discharge of a gun in the hands of his servant. He was Colonel of the Pennsylvaraised his gen, and again he hesitated; while his Regiment during the Mexican war, and a gallant officer.

A Boston magazine proves that God is not unconscious of the trouble in Wall street, by quoting the words of the Psalmist: "If I make my bed in hell, behold, Thou are there."

An old bachelor left a boarding-house, n which were a number of old maids, on account of the "miserable fair" set before

A DINNER TO GOV. WALKER .- A Prand linner is shortly to be given to Gov. Walker in New York city, by dissatisfied Democrate, among whom are some Custom Home and

In a country graveyard in New Jer-

ey there is a plain stone erected over the

grave of a young lady, with only this inscription on it: "Julia Adams, died of thin shoes, April 17, 1839, aged 18." INVESTMENT .- A "capitalist" in the coun

try some months ago, sent \$20,000 to a friend in the city to invest in "good endorsed busione was protested. All the names as makers and endorsers, save one (an endorser.) have either failed or suspended. One note out of the whole batch, going to protest, was taken up by the endorser .- New York Independent

Mrs. Partington expresses great apprehension that the people of California will bleed to death, as every paper she picks up announces "another vein opened."

The Bangor Union has the most ro mantic item of the season—an attack by wolves upon a stage coach, only twenty miles dington to the next stopping place, twenty miles from this city, being without passengers. his team was beset by a pack of wolves, about entrances, in this bloody drama, and exercised their courage as well as their inventive powers in the practice of atrategy. A party of Indians approached a solitary log house stopping place, upon arriving at which the driver is said to have been pretty well over-come with excitement and fright. Wolves

> NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE .- The reports for the past year of the North Carolina Conference of the M. E. Church, South, show 263 local preachers-increase this year 5; 29,167 white members-increase this year 194; 3,199 white probationers -- increase this year 75; 11,584 colored members-increase this vear 250; 1125 colered-probationers-increase 65. Showing a total of 45,252, including all.

"You've misrepresented me," asid which had neither stock or look, and pointed member of Parliament to a reporter. "You it at the ansages through the apertures be- misrepresented your constituents still more."